

The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Wanted—One cent a word each insertion. Local—Ten cents per line each insertion. Displayed—Two dollars an inch, single column, per month in Daily. One dollar an inch, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of copy of matter to be inserted.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

MR. RICHARD CROKER is managing Greater New York without the aid of Mayor Van Wyck or any other understanding.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal suggests: "Let us annex Ireland." Do not need to. The Irish are annexing themselves to this country voluntarily.

THE free silver men of New Mexico may want to come to a "stand and deliver" game on the Republican party of New Mexico. It will not work, should they attempt it.

A VAST majority of the people of New Mexico desire the capital of the territory at Santa Fe. The senate should pass the bill to that effect now pending in that body. As the people want it, so let it be done.

THE storm of the past few days that raged along the Atlantic coast states cost many lives and millions of property. In New Mexico people kick when it is cloudy for two days at a time. Great country this, to be sure.

THE boards of county commissioners, assessors and collectors and district attorneys will not enforce the revenue laws of the territory, let the executive and the courts do it. But the laws should be enforced in the spirit and in the letter.

LOOKING over the columns of our esteemed contemporary, the Raton Range, it is evident that the editorial forces of that paper had a very bad attack of dyspepsia all last week and looked upon this beautiful world with jaundiced eyes.

THE war department should make a detail of an army officer for the New Mexico military institute located at Roswell. New Mexico is as well entitled to the services of an army officer with its military educational institution as any other state or territory. Why not?

THE rulers of Germany and Prussia want no American fruit importations. Of course not! The poor and middle classes of Germany might get a taste of good fruit at reasonable prices and they might develop an appetite for it and that would be horrible to relate and fearful to stand.

A NEW JERSEY man who failed to get a postoffice committed suicide. It is to be hoped that New Mexico applicants, unsuccessful in getting favorable action on their applications, will not follow suit. The territory would lose a lot of good men, were this to happen, and it would be horrible to relate and fearful to stand.

THE good citizens of the county of Santa Fe and those conversant with the facts in the case and procedure at the trial of Estanilo Padilla, closed yesterday in this county with a verdict of acquittal, are shocked and grieved thereby, believing such to have been against the best interests of the commonwealth.

THE royal Prussian and Imperial German governments evidently want a commercial war with this country. Concluding from President McKinley's character and the strong and patriotic foreign policy of the present administration those high and mighty barons, counts, princes and princelings will get more than they bargained for in this instance.

UNDER the Dingley tariff law the American people are not only getting better clothing but also cheaper clothing, even the importation of shoddies and waste and rags has been knocked. During October, 1896, under the Wilson free trade law, shoddies and rags to the amount of 954,781 pounds were imported and during October, 1897, not a pound of that vile and sickening truck came into the country. The Dingley bill is all right, the contentions of the calamity howlers to the contrary notwithstanding.

New Mexico Health Resorts.

The Santa Fe railroad has in the past issued numerous circulars and pamphlets concerning the towns along its route in New Mexico, but by far the best publication in that line is a booklet, just out, entitled, "New Mexico Health Resorts."

The little work is complete in that it mentions the different places, towns and resorts in all parts of the territory, suitable for invalids, reached by that line and its branches, gives the names and rates of the hotels and boarding houses and other information so essential to those contemplating a trip to or a prolonged stay in the territory. While not profusely illustrated the booklet contains a number of very good pictures of scenes in different parts of the territory which

are well executed and will give strangers some idea of the appearance of the towns and places of interest. Probably the most important feature is the carefulness with which the elevation and climate of every place mentioned are given. A number of pages are devoted to the opinions of prominent physicians in different parts of the United States concerning the climate and its effect upon those suffering from bronchial and pulmonary troubles, one of which is from Dr. O. D. Walker, of the Keokuk Medical College. He says: "I look upon the climate of New Mexico as an ideal one for persons suffering from lung troubles, principally because of the light, dry, equable atmosphere and almost constant sunshine."

No other recent publication so clearly states facts as they are concerning New Mexico and the wide circulation of "New Mexico Health Resorts," which will be given it by the Santa Fe company, will result in attracting widespread attention to the pleasures and healthfulness of a residence in this territory and bringing many strangers to the territory.

Still a Free Press.

By a decision of the Wisconsin Supreme court, rendered a short time ago, newspaper men have still some rights regarding the publication of criticisms of judges and the courts. The case passed upon was this:

"Judge Bailey, of Eau Claire, was a candidate for re-election. A lawyer wrote and a newspaper printed an article in which the judge was charged with being extravagant in the management of the court, and influenced by corrupt motives. Thereupon the judge had the two men brought before him for contempt of court."

"They obtained from the Supreme court a writ of prohibition. Thereupon the judge abandoned that contempt proceeding, but declared the editor and lawyer guilty of a new contempt because they had filed affidavits alleging the truth of what had been written. He committed them to jail for 30 days, but the Supreme court ordered their release, stating that the new proceedings were in excess of the jurisdiction of the court."

"The Supreme court, whose opinion has been made public, recognizes the right of a court to enforce due respect for its authority and punish acts which interfere with the performance of its legitimate duties. But it is compelled to recognize also the right of free speech, the freedom of the press and the right to discuss the qualifications of a candidate for public office. Did the defendants in the contempt proceedings trespass on the rights of the court, or did the judge attempt to invade the rights of the press?"

"The Supreme court finds that the latter was the case. The contempt proceedings which the newspaper commented on did not relate to cases which had been finally decided prior to the publication which was complained of. That being the case, the comments could not be considered criminal contempt."

In rendering this opinion the Supreme court only upholds the old doctrine that the proceedings of the courts are public matters and judges are subject to criticism of their acts while on the bench the same as other public officials. The administration of justice requires that nothing shall be published which will in anywise prejudice a case on trial, but beyond that judges cannot carry proceedings to suppress criticism or publicity.

Honesty Pays Best.

The free silver press of the country has been very bitter in its denunciation of President McKinley's position on the money question the past ten days because of the speech he made at the banquet given in New York City by the Manufacturers' association. That part of the address to which the white metal men take exception is the following used by the president:

"Nothing should ever tempt us—nothing will ever tempt us to scale down the sacred duty of the United States through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract the United States will discharge all of its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the time of payment."

For this utterance the president is denounced as committing the country to the gold standard irrevocably, by the silver people. It is somewhat difficult to see the force of their reasoning or to understand upon what ground the assertion is based. Recent events have emphasized the earnestness of the president and the cabinet in behalf of international bimetalism, and could that be secured through the consent of the other monetary and commercial powers this government would meet the proposition more than half-way; in fact the administration has gone out of its way to secure such an agreement, but these efforts have failed for the present. Under the circumstances the president cannot but recognize existing conditions, and in his speech only bowed to the inevitable. For this government to adopt any other course than that outlined in the remarks here quoted would be almost suicide so far as our credit with the gold using countries is concerned. Under the laws of the country gold, silver and paper money is maintained at par one with the other in the United States, but that is only accomplished by the readiness in which gold is paid out upon demand in exchange for the other kinds of circulating medium. The existing gold standard of the great nations makes this policy imperative.

What would have been the result had the president, instead of using the language he did, said: "Believing the United States capable of maintaining the parity of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 in the face of the outside world, hereafter all obligations of the government will be paid in silver only?" In less than 12 hours every bond outstanding, every certificate of railroad stock, every acre of land and every stock of goods in the country would have dropped 50 cents on the dollar. Of course free silverites will laugh at the statement, but all the same they know it is true. Talk and bragadoos cost nothing, but until silver is restored to its former position among the precious metals by

international agreement it will be necessary to back every dollar of it in circulation with a dollar in gold.

In pledging this country to maintain its credit dollar for dollar by the use of the best money as recognized by the balance of the world, President McKinley did not prejudice the cause of silver any more than it is already, while he did increase the confidence of the commercial world in the promises of this government to fulfill its obligations in an honorable manner. Honesty pays a big dividend in the long run, and America cannot afford to be dishonest even at the risk of displacing Colorado, the greatest gold producing state in the Union and at the same time the most persistent howler for free silver. Strange, isn't it.

GREAT COAST LIGHT.

Captain Evans Claims They Contribute to the Dangers of Navigation.

A special dispatch from Washington of recent date says: The plan to establish at Barnegat the great electric light purchased from France at the Chicago World's fair is now being tested at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and will probably be abandoned by the lighthouse board in deference to the opinion of experienced mariners.

Captain R. D. Evans, who commanded the New York at the Kiel review, taking that vessel on a considerable cruise through northern European waters, had experience with these great lights, and now, as a member of the lighthouse board, he will probably prevent their adoption in America. He says that instead of assisting mariners they contribute to the dangers of navigation. He says the object of a light is to warn navigators of its exact location in order that it may be avoided and to display its characteristic features so that its individuality may be definitely known, thereby enabling a pilot, after seeing it, to set his course true. The great French lights in all had weather utterly fail in these essentials. Their extreme visibility depends on the reflection of their great intensity from the sky, the lantern itself being below the horizon. At times when the New York was going placidly along a safe course at night overhanging clouds would catch the reflection of one of these lights and startle every one on the ship. It was impossible to tell the direction of the source of illumination or whether it was 50 or 10 miles away, and for all any one knew it might have been a searchlight signal from a ship dead ahead or astern. The reflection of the Cherbourg light has been noticed nearly 75 miles at sea without giving a clue to its direction.—Electrical Engineer.

ANDREE SAID TO BE SAFE.

European Scientists Claim He Is Wintering In Franz-Josef Land.

Professor Andree and his balloon, it is believed, have been located. Scientific men now say the daring arctic explorer and his two companions, Dr. Nils Strindberg and Kunt Frankel, are safe and only waiting for the winter to break to show themselves.

Scientific journals received from Europe announce the fact that astronomers and meteorological experts of Sweden, England, France and Germany have received full meteorological reports and have calculated the velocity and direction of the polar winds during July, when Andree was, as they claim, sailing over the north pole. These experts say that, barring accidents, he must now be in Franz-Josef Land and must have passed the pole. As to an accident, experts say that such a contingency is next to impossible. M. Lachambre of Paris in an interview said that the balloon could float for 15 days.

In their computations of the velocity and direction of the polar winds the experts agree that the balloon passed the pole in less than six days, and that Andree and his companions continued their journey until they reached a place suitable for winter quarters.

The Neue Freie Presse in Vienna publishes an interview with a distinguished Austrian explorer, Dr. von Zeyer, in which he says: "No word ought to be expected from Andree before next summer. It will be Andree himself, and not pigeons, that will bring the news of his expedition." Russia has offered a big reward for the first authentic tidings of the explorers.—Boston Herald.

Always One or the Other.

Modiste—What style of sleeve would you prefer, Miss De Fashion?
Miss De Fashion—What is the correct thing this season—too tight or too loose?
—Chicago Record.

Not Much.

Spick—Does Dr. Kurenon know much about his profession?
Span—Well, what he knows about medicine would fill a graveyard.—New York Sunday Journal.

Very Bad.

"Is he as crooked as they say?"
"Crooked? Why, there is nothing straight about him except the whisky he drinks."—New York Sunday World.

A Really Pleasant Topic.

Dickens—Don't talk shop. Let's speak of something pleasant.
Tinker—What did your mother-in-law die off?—Harlem Life.

Thin in flesh? Perhaps it's natural.

If perfectly well, this is probably the case.

But many are suffering from frequent colds, nervous debility, pallor, and a hundred aches and pains, simply because they are not fleshy enough.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites strengthens the digestion, gives new force to the nerves, and makes rich, red blood. It is a food in itself.

See and feel, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

NEWS FROM PARIS.

Novelties In the Way of Skirts Preparing In the French Metropolis.

The plain skirt has held sway for so long that trimmed skirts seem quite a new thing. There is great reluctance to abandon plain ones, however, and they still hold their own, the most renowned dressmakers showing many new models of costumes in which the skirt is left plain.

Although there are a number of different shapes in skirts, all are alike in respect of being tight at the top, in front and over the hips and full at the back. This fulness is sometimes gathered, sometimes plaited. The latest type of skirt touches the ground in front and at the sides, and, alas, drags slightly behind. It is a pity that this pretty but untidy fashion is coming in again for out of door skirts.

A novelty in the skirt which consists of a sort of tight yoke, extending downward half the length of the skirt, in which the rest of the garment is mounted in the form of a deep flounce or plaiting, which



EVENING GOWN.

is headed by a band of fur, embroidery or passementerie. Sometimes the lower edge of the yoke is exactly horizontal, sometimes it is a trifle lower in front.

There is a revival of the skirt opening over a tablier of a different color or material. The tablier may be plain, but is often decorated most elaborately with embroidery or other flat trimming. It is usually framed at the sides by bands of fur or passementerie.

The picture given in today's issue illustrates an evening gown which has a skirt of amethyst silk poplin of a light shade. It has a slight train and is edged with a band of black ostrich feathers. At the top, in front, is a motif of gold and green passementerie over dark amethyst velvet. The blouse of amethyst velvet has a round décolletage, and is adorned in front with a large motif of gold and green passementerie. There are tight, wrinkled sleeves of amethyst mousseline de soie, with small velvet puff at the top. The belt is of velvet. JUDIC CHOLET.

THE FUR SEASON.

Beauty and the Beast United by Fashion's Authoritative Decree.

Fur, fur, and again fur, is the programme this winter, and the custom of mixing different varieties of fur will enable many women to utilize old fur garments which have been laid away and kept in good condition. Fur sewing is a trade by itself, and few amateurs are successful at it, but there are many little shops which make a specialty of reutilizing fur and pieces of all kinds at a moderate price. Small pieces of fur also find their use in trimming for collars, sleeves and revers or as part of a braided or embroidered pattern, bits of fur often appearing in the most costly of such decoration employed for outer garments.

Fur blouses come high, but we must have them, and we must have them elaborately made, satin lined, perhaps embroidered, and certainly gathered in at the waist by a belt exhibiting the cunning of the silversmith's art. Of course these blouses, being bulky of necessity, ought to



FUR CAPE.

be worn by very slender women only, but this rule of good taste is not observed as strictly as might be desired. Short-pile furs are invariably chosen for blouses, the chinilla being the first favorite. Next to fur blouses in extreme fashion, or perhaps parallel with them, come velvet ones trimmed with fur bands, fur embroidery, fur revers, fur collars, fur cuffs, and these are less clumsy looking on a full figure, although a blouse of any kind is not suitable to the Janusque type of femininity.

The sketch shows a cape of black astrakhan. It is decorated with a stole of chinilla, which passes behind the collar, forms a vest in front and extends in long ends on the skirt. The chinilla collar is lined with netting and has a large bow of black satin at the back, fastened by a paste buckle. The lining is of black satin. JUDIC CHOLET.

The Library.

A sensibly planned library is completely lined with bookcases to the height of a rather tall valise, with no shelves running further up the wall, so that every book may be easily reached, and portable steps—that library bugbear which has kept many a good book in retirement—need never be brought into requisition.

A Veritable Klondike.

Shortleigh—My uncle Frank is a veritable Klondike.
Longleigh—Why, how's that?
Shortleigh—Plenty of wealth, but cold and distant.—Chicago News.

Conquered.

Old Bach—Well, have you succeeded in subduing your wife yet?
Young Benedict—Oh, yes! I am able to make her do anything she wants to.—New York Sunday Journal.

"Did you ever see Miss Grinaway when she didn't wear that smile?"
"I saw her at the sea side when she wore but little else."

SOCIETIES.

Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M. J. B. BRADY, Secretary.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES H. BRADY, H. P. ARTHUR SELIGMAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, R. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX. FROST, E. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers welcome. YACOB GOLDSON, N. G. A. F. EASLEY, Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F. Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall; visiting patriarchy welcome. FRED. A. GOODWIN, C. P. A. F. EASLEY, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

AZTLAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F. meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows' hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. YACOB GOLDSON, N. G. A. F. EASLEY, Secretary.

K. O. F. P.

SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. O. F. P. Regular meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. R. H. BOWLER, K. of R. & S. LEE MCKENZIE, C. U.

INSURANCE.

S. E. LANKARD, Insurance Agent, Office: Griffin Building, Palace avenue. Represents the largest companies doing business in the territory of New Mexico, in both life, fire and accident insurance.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DENTISTS.

D. W. MANLEY, Dentist, Office, Southwest Corner of Plaza, over Fischer's Drug Store.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

MAX. FROST, Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

GEO. W. KNAEHEL, Office in Griffin Block. Collections and searching titles a specialty.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Lawyer, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Catron Block.

CHAS. F. EASLEY, (Late Surveyor General), Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business a specialty.

E. A. FISKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box "F," Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.

T. F. CONWAY, W. A. HAWKINS, CONWAY & HAWKINS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.

A. B. BRENEHAN, Attorney at Law, Practices in all Territorial Courts, Commissioner Court of Claims. Collections and title searching. Rooms 5 and 9 Spiegelberg Block.

THE SEVENTH Beet Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, and made its first "campaign," beginning November 15th, 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.

THE CONTENT OF "SUGAR in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and

MORE FORTUNATELY the Peos Irrigation and Improvement Co. and the Roswell Land and Water Co. have an irrigation system of great magnitude, covering a vast body of the BEST SUGAR BEET lands on earth. The water is applied to the crop WHEN NEEDED.

THE SUN SHINES more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO.

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO.

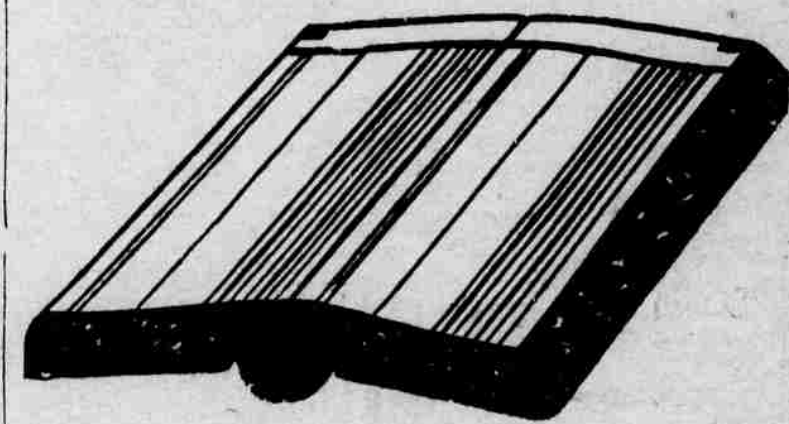
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

J. J. HAGENMAN, President.
E. O. FAULKNER, Vice-President.

Announcement!

The New Mexican Printing Company desires to state that it is making a specialty of its celebrated FREY'S PATENT FLAT OPENING BLANK BOOK.

Rule them to order. Can give you the finest kind of binding, both for durability and finish, and it is the sole makers.



JOB WORK

Of all kinds done with neatness and despatch. Carry a large and complete line of commercial stationery consisting of wedding cards, business cards, programs, etc.

BOOK WORK

This is the best equipped establishment in the whole southwest for this line of work, and our unequalled facilities enable us to turn out work at the lowest possible figures.

LEGAL BLANKS

Carry a full and complete line of all Legal Blank, including those required by the Brand Law enacted by the last legislature.

NEW MEXICAN PRINTING COMPANY

COAL & TRANSFER, LUMBER AND FEED.

All kinds of Rough and Finished Lumber; Texas Flooring at the lowest Market Price; Windows and Doors. Also carry on a general Transfer Business and deal in Hay and Grain.

CHAS. W. DUDROW, Prop

184 separate analysis, chiefly carload lots, showed AN AVERAGE of 17.01 per cent sugar in beet; 84.1 per cent purity.

THIS REMARKABLE RESULT was accomplished by raw farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances, as the factory was not assured until May, and a majority of the acreage was planted between JUNE 1st and AUGUST 10th.

THE SUGAR BOWL OF THE SOUTHWEST is the Rich Valley of the Rio Peos. IN THE COUNTRY OF EDDY AND CHAVES OF NEW MEXICO.

GOOD SOIL makes the seed germinate. WATER makes the plant grow. SUNLIGHT puts the sugar in the BEET. THE ONLY THING left to be desired that the Peos Valley has not on hand in abundance is PEOS. We need thirty farmers, 500 heads of families each on a 40-acre farm. NO FAVORABLE terms or conditions of sale of land and fruit lands were ever made. WRITE for particulars.